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[WHOLE No. 68.]

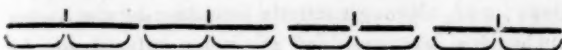
Foreign Miscellany.

From the United Service Magazine.

AUSTRIAN CAVALRY.

A light regiment consists of four divisions, each division of two squadrons, and is thus formed:

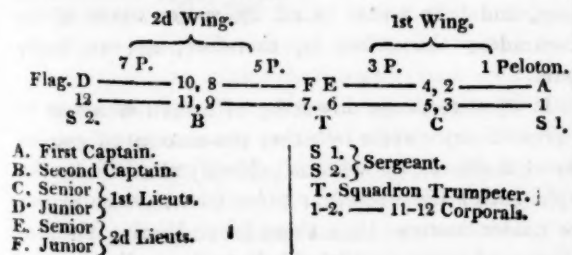
Second Major. First Major. Colonel. Lieut. Col.



On the right wing the division of the Lieut. Colonel, then that of the First, and on the extreme left that of the Second Major. The heavy regiments have only the three first of these divisions.

The squadrons are named from their position in the division, those on the right being all first, those on the left second squadrons; they are arranged from their outer wings, the right of the first squadrons, and the left of the second squadrons, having the largest men and horses in the division; as also the Lieut. Colonel's first squadron, and the Second Major's second squadron, have the largest men and horses in the regiment. All dark-colored horses are in the first rank; the greys, chesnuts, &c., in the second. The squadron is subdivided into two wings, the first the outer one, the second the inner one in the division; further, each wing into two pelotons (German Zyug:) these are numbered throughout the division, the uneven numbers, 1, 3, 5, and 7, belonging to the first, and 2, 4, 6, and 8, to the second squadron.

The interval between two divisions is twelve paces, as also between regiments and brigades. The accompanying figure shows the squadron, with its officers and sous-officers.



The above represents a first squadron. Second squadrons are in the inverse order, beginning from left to right. The entire squadron is under the command of the First Captain, in economical as well as military matters. The second wing is commanded more especially by the Second Captain, and each subaltern has the charge of a peloton, for the drill, exercise, and riding and equipment of which he is answerable; there is neither Adjutant or Riding-master to assist him in these duties.

The staff of a regiment is as follows:

1 Colonel-Proprietor,	1 Rechnungs Führer, and
1 Colonel-Commandant,	5 Fouriers, to keep ac-
1 Lieutenant Colonel,	counts,
2, of late years 3, Majors,	1 Saddler, for wooden sad-
1 Chaplain,	dles,
1 Auditor,	1 Ditto, for leather work,
1 Doctor, with several as-	2 Tailors,
sistants,	Trumpeters and Provost
1 Adjutant,	Marshal.

I must offer a few remarks, *en passant*, on such members of the regimental staff as are peculiar to the Austrian service, and this will lead me to introduce the two subjects of promotion and punishment. In doing this I do not take the liberty of offering any opinion, much less making any suggestion with regard to these all-important points; I merely give the results of my own observation in the Austrian service, in the hope that they may be of use to some officer who is interested by a general view of these questions

The Proprietor, or Colonel-in-Chief.—There are two classes of Proprietors, the first consisting of Princes of the Imperial blood, foreign Princes, or such distinguished foreign Generals as the Emperor may wish to compliment. These possess no further privilege than that of having the regiment named after them; thus we find "Archduke Joseph Huzars," "King of Bavaria Dragoons," "Duke of Wellington Infantry." The actual Proprietors, or Colonels-in-chief, are Austrian general officers, and their chief privileges are the right of appointing cadets, and promoting all officers, up to the First Captain inclusive; and, secondly, the *jus gladii et aggratiandi*, of which more anon.

Promotion goes by seniority, and the Proprietor disposes of it absolutely, subject, however, to the recommendation of the Colonel-Commandant. A regimental order confers the rank, and the date is also fixed by it. The officer has no commission, and his distinction, generally, is a gold sword-knot, *port d'épée*, the same being worn by the Emperor and the junior subaltern in the army.

Young nobles, or foreigners in the rank of gentlemen, enter the regiments as Cadets, and the officers are chosen chiefly from amongst them; sous-officers are also frequently promoted. The Cadet has at first no higher rank than that of private; he is, however, distinguished by his uniform, and associates with the officers, being allowed to pay a private for cleaning his horse and arms, &c. As he becomes gradually acquainted with his duty, if his conduct otherwise warrant it, he receives the honorary distinction of Corporal and Sergeant, and is finally made officer.

As the subaltern is the instructor of the privates committed to his charge, in all branches of military duty, it is necessary that he himself should be well acquainted with what he is supposed to teach; and this knowledge is acquired partly by actual performance of these duties as Cadet, and, further, in all well regulated corps there exist regimental schools for the purpose of teaching the theoretical branches of military knowledge. A Field Officer, or Senior Captain, commands this school, and one or more officers are added as Professors. A proportion of the junior subalterns is also attached, that they may learn how to teach, and the pupils consist of all the Cadets, (candidate officers,) one or two corporals, and one or more privates, (candidate sous-officiers,) from each squadron.

The branches of instruction are, military equitation, both theoretical and practical, drill and exercise, field-duty, including outpost service, patrolling, reconnaissance, and castrametation, military drawing, and *à la vue* surveying, so much of the anatomy, physiology, and diseases of the horse as are of importance to understand with reference to shoeing, biting, saddling, foraging, and buying-in horses; this branch is, of course, in the province of the veterinary, and is taught by him: finally, barrack or home duty, guard mounting, &c. These schools are visited by Inspecting General Officers, and their organization specially reported on.

In order to furnish a standard for regulating the promotion of the sous-officiers, cadets, and officers, lists of conduct, *conduite liste*, are prepared every year; those of the sous-officiers and Cadets by all the officers of the squadron in committee; those of the officers, including First Captain, by the Field Officers of the regiment, also in committee; and, lastly, those of the Field Officers and two senior Captains by the Major General commanding the brigade.

These conduct-lists embrace a complete personal description of each individual, his general and military education, his previous services, campaigns, conduct in the field, zeal, practical military knowledge, specifying each branch of duty, the faults of temper and character, and vices, if any, the degree of natural talent and eligibility for promotion, in or out of his turn.

Partiality in making these lists is checked doubly, as they are drawn up by the Field Officers jointly, and it is not likely that personal dislike should bias them all; secondly, when anything disadvantageous to an officer is inserted, it is ordered that he should be made acquainted with it in private; and, further, every officer has the right to demand that his conduct-list should be read to him. If an officer neglect to correct the fault imputed to him, such neglect or obstinacy may be made the subject of charges against him subsequently. Copies of these lists are forwarded to the General commanding the district, the Aulic Council, and the Proprietor.

With such means of instruction for the officers and cadets, on the one hand, and such accurate information, as to the capacity and conduct of each individual, afforded to the Proprietor, in whom the power of promotion is vested, on the other hand, it

should be an easy matter to dispose of it regularly. No officer can be passed over without some sufficient reason; should he be passed over three times, he has the right to demand a court martial. But nepotism exists in Austria as elsewhere, and men of high families are pushed from one regiment to another, over the heads of their less fortunate comrades. This happens more amongst the Field Officers, whose appointment is vested in the Emperor personally, than in the lower grades, where duelling checks it; as an officer so pushed, especially if by direct family influence, and not by the Aulic Council, may have to fight half a dozen duels with the sabre for the sake of a step.

Purchase is not sanctioned: it is, however, not uncommon for a cadet to give £200, £300, or more, to an old officer, that he may take the invalid pension and make room. Such bargains are termed conventions; and, although strictly forbidden by the higher authorities, are connived at: when entered into by cadets there is little objection to them; but when an officer is to be promoted from one regiment to another, those who lose the step have the right to protest. Frequently such arrangements are entered into for the sake of getting old and deserving officers provided for, and at the same time improving the promotion, which latter it certainly does effect.

Pensions are granted to all officers who have been recognized as real or temporary invalids by a board: the pensions are:

Subalterns of all grades, -	-	200 florins.
Second Captain, -	-	400 "
Chef d'Escadron, -	-	600 "
Major, -	-	800 "
Lieut. Colonel, -	-	1000 "
Colonel, -	-	1200 "
Major General, -	-	1500 or 2000

Ten florins may be reckoned as £1 sterling.

These pensions will appear small to English officers; they are, however, about equal to one-half the pay of the respective ranks, and although this is small in amount, it must be borne in mind that, partly from the greater cheapness of living, partly from facilities of equipment, which I shall afterwards explain, an officer may, if a good manager, live on his pay, and take a part in all the amusements of his comrades; the officer is, therefore, not so badly paid.

It appears to me unworthy of a man of honor to judge of any service by either the amount of emolument it affords, or, what is perfectly childish, by the splendor of the uniform: those who have no higher or nobler motives than these for embracing the profession of arms, are little likely to do credit to it.

Promotion being in the hands of the Proprietor, the character of the regiment depends very much on this officer's personal feeling. The Hungarian regiments are seldom so civilized as the German, their Proprietors being generally men of inferior education; for the Hungarian noble, if not very poor, seldom serves longer than to reach the rank of Chef d'Escadron. This inequality in the personal character and education of Proprietors of regiments is one of the greatest evils of this system of promotion. As may be sup-

posed, the Colonel commanding a regiment has great influence in recommending individuals for promotion, and in some cases it is given into his hands altogether, as is always the *jus gladii*, when the Proprietor is not present with the regiment. To understand this latter privilege, it becomes necessary to describe the relation in which the Austrian military stand to the civil authorities.

The entire army is placed in every respect under its own separate spiritual and legal authorities: each regiment forms a parish within itself, in which the Chaplain registers all births, marriages, and deaths. In like manner, an Auditor (Judge Advocate) directs all legal proceedings relating to the individuals of the regiment, whether purely military, criminal, or civil: no person attached to the army in any capacity can be sued for debt or arrested, under any pretence whatsoever, by the civil authorities; on the other hand, if an officer contract debts to such an amount as renders it impossible that he should be ever able to pay, he is dismissed the service as a swindler; should his debts not exceed his means of payment, he may be placed under stoppage, not exceeding one-third his pay; a frequent recurrence of improvidence, even to this amount, is, however, considered sufficient to furnish ground for a charge.

Courts martial for the trial of all grades under the rank of full Colonel are composed alike: they consist of twelve members, and a President, always a Major; the members are, two Privates, two Vice-Corporals, (Gefreyte,) two Corporals, two Sergeants, two Lieutenants, and two Captains. The witnesses, as also the prisoner, are examined separately before the court, and the examinations taken down in writing, and signed by both witness, prisoner, and members: the whole procedure is kept secret until the sentence be divulged. The Colonel-Commandant, by delegation from the Proprietor, has the right of inflicting capital punishment and of pardoning or commuting. This is the *jus gladii et aggratiandi* before mentioned: it does not, however, extend to officers or their families; these latter are under military jurisdiction also.

The extreme corporal punishment (death or fortress arrest I do not include under this denomination) which a court martial can inflict, is, ten times running the gauntlet through 300 men, formed in two ranks, facing each other, and armed with slender switches. This is considered equal to capital punishment, and answers to 1000 lashes in the British Army; fortress arrest for life may be adjudged by a regimental court. The Colonel-Commandant has the power of inflicting, without court martial, or, as it is called, "in disciplinary way," forty "coups de bâton," or running the gauntlet three times through 100 men. Any other Field Officer may inflict thirty, and a Chef d'Escadron twenty-five, "coups." In the same way, any officer, of whatever rank, detached to more than a day's march from the regiment, has the same power as the Chef d'Escadron. A register of these punishments must be kept in each squadron, and is inspected by the Auditor and the visiting General Officers: periodical returns are also made on the subject.

I have had peculiar opportunities of ascertaining the influence which this discretionary power of punishment has in checking crime; and although myself averse to corporal punishment, if avoidable by any possible means, and also aware that this power is but too often abused, I must confess that, where the punishment follows the transgression surely and promptly, it not only deters the soldier more efficiently from breach of duty, but that the actual quantum of punishment is diminished; there can be no doubt, also, that the soldier is less demoralized than by long arrest in the society of hardened villains; he is, also, kept away from his duty for a much shorter period.

On a change in commanding officers in one regiment which I could name, very strict orders were issued to abstain from the infliction of this disciplinary punishment; within three months, the number of men tried by courts martial, which had been previously, on an average, fourteen yearly, in the regiment, rose at once to thirty-two in three months!—the squadrons became disorganized, and crime rapidly increased.

The proportion of crime in the Austrian cavalry is certainly not great: during the months of July and August, 1836, I served in a heavy regiment, in which not one individual had been placed in arrest, or punished in any way, during that period, and for months together the regiment furnished no guard to the stock-haus, (regimental arrest.)

In 1838, in a light Hungarian regiment, the average annual number of soldiers in the regimental arrest amounted to fourteen, as above stated; the squadron punishments were also more frequent. This difference in the proportion of crime may be accounted for in two ways: the heavy regiment was composed of Austrians and Bohemians, who are, perhaps, the most moral and orderly, because amongst the best educated, peasants of Europe; the great cause was, however, that one regiment was composed of conscripts, taken from amongst all classes of the population, and many of whom had property to await on their return home after having completed their term of service: such men were almost invariably orderly and respectable in their conduct. The Hungarian regiment had been, on the contrary, recruited chiefly by voluntary enlistment, in consequence of political circumstances having interfered with the granting of recruits in the ordinary way of conscription. Volunteers, in Hungary, at least, are the worst class of recruits which a regiment can have, as, with the exception of a few young men of comparative education, who enlist to become sous-officiers, they are in general the refuse of mankind, who cannot find any other employment.

Desertion is not a crime of very frequent occurrence, and happens chiefly either amongst new hands who get disgusted at the duty within the first three or four months, or amongst those old Hungarian soldiers who, under the former system, (now done away with,) were assented for life. I have always observed, that when a party of German soldiers, who had completed their term of service, and were on their homeward march, passed through the quarters of one of these Hungarian regiments, that desertion

became a perfect epidemic. A very judicious system is pursued with regard to the punishment of this crime: the recruit who in boyish fear, or the older man who in drunkenness, deserts, are never severely punished. The mode in which deserters are brought in has also a great influence on the degree of punishment inflicted. If a deserter report himself, and has not stolen or otherwise misbehaved, his punishment is in general very slight: if brought in by the military, it is made severer; and still more so when he has been arrested by the civil authorities, and that a reward has been paid. In Austria this amounts to about thirty florins or three pounds. I have always observed that drunkenness was more prevalent, and desertion more frequent, when the soldier was shut up in barrack, and thrown on himself or comrades for amusement and society, than when quartered with the peasant—when he felt himself part of the family.

The facility of equipment, before alluded to, which the Austrian officer enjoys, is procured by the formation of what is termed a uniform fund. Although there exists no regulation of the service regarding this fund, its utility has caused it to be adopted almost throughout the army. Each officer names a sum which is to be deducted from his pay, monthly, and this money constitutes the fund in question. An officer is appointed to take charge of it, and all the various articles, as cloth, gold lace, sabres, cartouches, &c., &c., used in the regiment, are then procured from the manufacturers at first-cost price, they being always glad to receive a certain monthly payment, which the regiment can in this way guarantee. It is unnecessary to dwell further on this, as something similar exists in the British Army for the private soldier. Its great advantages are economy for the officer, and, as tailors are attached to most regiments, perfect uniformity in the officers' clothing. The smallest article, as a button or swivel, may be had in this way at any moment; and at the end of the year a balance is struck, and an account in *duplo* furnished to each individual.

Cadets, or sous-officers, who have served a certain time, on becoming officers, receive a Government allowance to aid them in their first equipment; and should they not have means, the regiment can always afford to credit them, being repaid by instalments. It is thus that so many poor officers are enabled to serve in regiments wearing expensive uniforms.

Having given an idea of the interior economy of the Austrian cavalry regiments, I shall now proceed to describe the routine of instruction, to understand which it is necessary to premise, that, with the exception of some five or six regiments, the entire cavalry is quartered in villages, where the men are billeted singly on the peasants. The reason for this system being adopted is principally that there are no barracks, and the Government cannot afford to build them, or will not do so. The Imperial Government is compelled, by the peculiar political position of Hungary, either to keep a large proportion of the cavalry there, or renounce the greater part of the revenue drawn from the country, which, abounding

in forage and food of every description, is almost destitute of money: hence we find that, of the thirty-seven regiments of cavalry in the service, no less than seventeen are constantly quartered in Hungary, all of which are, for the most part, (here and there a small barrack for a half-squadron is to be found,) in cantonments.

The late Emperor Francis (a practically wise and good man) was exceedingly averse to barracks. He said that, with the independent jurisdiction which the army possessed, the troops would become altogether estranged from their fellow-citizens if constantly shut up in barracks, and that much good feeling was promoted by the contrary system. In addition to this it is alleged, and certainly with some degree of reason, that, for light troops especially, the feeling of independence and self-reliance, of so much importance to the outpost soldier, was strengthened by their being thrown so much on their own resources, and that the transition from home to active service is less felt by a soldier accustomed and obliged to work for himself, without all the inspection and schoolmastering which harassed him in barracks. Commanding officers are in the habit of frequently alarming the detachments in their quarters, and the rapidity with which the huszar turns out on such occasions is really surprising. I have never seen the cavalry soldier of any country turn out cleaner or better packed than these people sometimes do at five minutes' notice.

There is one regulation consequent on this mode of quartering the cavalry which is very offensive to the infantry. Should a cavalry soldier have been tried three times by court-martial, he is considered not worthy of having a horse intrusted to his care, and is therefore transferred to the infantry, who are altogether in barracks in the larger towns, under the control and constant inspection of their officers. There can be no doubt that the officer learns the practical part of his duty, and the management of his men, better while quartered in this way; but, on the other hand, both he and the men lose many advantages of instruction. The health of the men suffers frequently from want of proper medical attendance: the clothing, arms, and accoutrements, are worn out and destroyed much more quickly from want of proper accommodation. Apropos of this,—I have been much astonished to find that both the Prussian and British cavalry hang up their saddles and bridles in the stable. Nothing can be more injurious to the leather-work than this. It becomes saturated with the ammoniacal fumes which, in the best-kept stable, always exist in greater or less quantity, and is liable to numberless accidents from horses breaking loose, &c. To return to our subject: The officer who lives constantly detached in a miserable village becomes half-wild and uncivilized,—all the advantages arising from intercourse with his superior officers and comrades are lost,—many young men become drunkards from a want of society, and, excepting a few, never cultivate the higher branches of their profession. Cavalry officers are, generally speaking, for this reason much less instructed in military science than their brethren of the infantry.

[FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.]

Extract from a letter of the European Correspondent of the National Intelligencer, (Mr. Walsh,) dated Paris, March 1, 1844.

A fortnight ago a report was brought up to the Deputies from their committee on sundry petitions of town and country against the fortifications of Paris. The reporter, who is chief engineer on the works, produced a masterly exposition in support of the scheme and defence of the Ministry. I will proceed to quote a few sentences from it that show the present case of the fortifications :

"The works had been urged on so steadily since last session that the whole would be completed in two years, and the credit of 140,000,000 would not be exceeded. Not less than 25,000 workmen had been constantly employed, without a single coalition, a single disturbance, having troubled the tranquillity of the banlieue, or diminishing the amount of works usually going on in the interior of the capital. The appearance of the works, far from looking harsh or disagreeable, was regular and very handsome, and extremely well calculated to serve as an ornament to the city."

On Saturday last, the report being the order of the day, the question of the fortifications was regularly debated. A member of the Left, L'Herbette, a man of talents as both speaker and writer, opened with a set invective against the progress of the *bastilles* and the intentions of the Government. Old Soult could not refrain from crying out, at a quotation from a Prussian military pamphleteer on the subject, "But that is absolutely absurd." Chabaud-Latour, a Conservative and an engineer of high rank and repute, replied to L'Herbette with superior knowledge and far more effective reasoning. The following short interlocution occurred :

"General Valazé and General Maxo, in particular, looked on the forts as the indispensable complement of the defence of Paris.

"M. Arago. That is a mistake.

"Colonel De Chabaud-Latour had himself often heard General Haxo declare that opinion.

"M. Allard, the Reporter. That is perfectly exact.

"M. Arago. That is perfectly unexact, and I shall prove it to you by his own handwriting, if you like.

"M. Allard should like to see the writing in question.

"Colonel De Chabaud-Latour could only repeat that he had heard General Maxo make the assertion just mentioned."

The scientific Colonel was followed by M. de Tocqueville, who had supplied himself with many statements and calculations tending to convict the Minister of War of having undertaken fortresses and depots immensely beyond the ideas and meaning of the Chamber; and when he observed that he would be glad to have a denial from the Minister on some points, Soult exclaimed, "I offer you the denial beforehand." De Tocqueville expressed alarm at the mighty squadron which the fortifications would

gather in and about the capital, and at the studied separation of them from "the contagion of national ideas and passions," by means of the vast detached forts and arsenals, which he called military *lazarettos*: he added that, in nearly all great countries, large standing armies had dug the grave of liberty. General Paixhans, the famous artilleryist, handled the subject, after the political philosopher, as he would have managed a mortar charged with one of his own projectiles. He exploded the assertions and figures of the civilians, and, what seems to me remarkable, he argued from experience that bombardments were much less fearful than the world commonly imagined. He certainly dissipated what he styled M. de Tocqueville's phantasmagoria of bombs and bayonets. He related that the Russian Emperor had sent officers fully educated and very capable to study the fortifications of Paris in the closest manner. He doubted that in England, when a measure so national was once settled, and already in great part executed, there could be such opposition as the French Government now experienced in regard to the works: "There are no anarchists there," he said, "to militate against the plain interests of the country: they would not dare to do so, either in the journals or in Parliament; whoever should venture, could not remain two days longer in England; he must fly from popular rage." At this the Conservative Deputies shouted; an Opposition member exclaimed, "The reason is, that, while we have an English party, no French party exists on the other side of the channel;" and Arago added, "Ah, it is because the English are English above every thing else." A short extract from the characteristic speech of Paixhans will amuse you :

"The honorable Deputy then cited the opinion of various officers, in the service of foreign countries, in favor of the fortifications. One, from a Prussian officer sent by his Government to examine the works, "Louis Philippe is a keen-minded person, who, by the grand scale on which he is fortifying his capital, shows that he knows how to put the dot on the i." In Germany, a lately published work observed: "If the fate of war again brought the Germans to the banks of the Seine, the General should content himself with leaving his card at the gates of Paris, for the enemy could not enter there." In England the opinion was different, for a pamphlet had been lately published there by an able man, in which were brought forward the arguments used for the last four years in France. It sustained, first, that the fortifications of Paris were favorable to tyranny, and secondly, that they would be perfectly useless for the defence of the capital. This proved either that the English were exceedingly anxious about the liberties of France, or that they feared considerably the fortifications of Paris."

Lamartine then impetuously attacked the fortifications. He argued, or rather declaimed, as if the question was entirely open; and he asserted that, if they had existed at the Revolution of 1830, the people would have demolished them forthwith. I should have thought his harangue scarcely less just in the main than eloquent, before the works were voted by

the Chamber. The poet avowed utter distrust of the Government, and concluded with a series of the most offensive inuendos (universally comprehended) about the administration, faith, and designs of Louis Philippe. Marshal Soult undertook to complete refutation of all the stories and fears adduced, and an explanation of the whole case; and the veteran acquitted himself with unusual skill and self-confidence as an orator. He established the fact that a large area cleared in the forest of Vincennes, on which the *fancy* of the Opposition had erected a prodigiously vast citadel, threatening an infernal despotism, was merely an exercise-ground for the troops in that neighborhood, because the distance to the Champ de Mars, where the garrison are ordinarily exercised, was too considerable for a frequent march thither. Mr. Arago would have ascended the tribune immediately, but the debate was postponed until Saturday next, when he will renew the assault on the *bastilles*. It is curious to see arrayed on one side, in such a question, a political author, a visionary poet, and a professional astronomer, leading champions, against two engineers and a warrior, like those whose speeches I have cited.

FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.—The French metropolis will, a very short time hence, be commanded by a ring of twenty-two citadels, the circumference of which is 14 myriamètres, or about 35 miles. Nine of these fastnesses are close upon completion; to wit, the holds of Mont Valérien, St. Denis, Noisy-le-Sec, Rosny, Nogent-sur-Marne, Vincennes, Alford, Ivry, Issy: they are in a sufficiently advanced state to admit of their being equipped with every defensive and offensive armament; but the barracks for the garrisons are not finished in all of them. Great advance has also been made in the completion of six other citadels; those of Briche, to the north of St. Denis, Romainville, la Bricette, Mount Rouge, and Vanores. The foundation of another hold, Aubervilliers, was laid last spring, and the sites of four more, those of Meudon, Viroflay, Asmeres, and St. Maur, have been staked out within the last four months. The whole of these twenty formidable strongholds, each of them furnished with three or four bastions, are connected by military ways, which unite at Vincennes, as their central point. Their entire line, as well as the wall of "enceinte," every line of water-communication, and every road, is commanded by Mont Valérien, which is to be armed as formidably as Vincennes, the main arsenal. The garrison of each of these citadels will be formed by battalions of infantry, and with the aid of the stock maintained in Vincennes, seconded by the military lines of access, 200 pieces of cannon can be mounted on the walls within a space of twenty-four hours. The wall of "enceinte" next Grenelle, in the plain of St. Denis, and beyond Ivry, is not yet completed; nor has any beginning been made with that between St. Maude and Bercy.

THE FRENCH STEAM NAVY.—The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter from Cherbourg of the 5th instant, stating that the two magnificent steam-frigates the *Ulle* and the *Darien*, both built in the Roy-

al Dockyard of that port and intended for the transatlantic packet service, proceeded to the roads on the preceding day, and after having manœvered for several hours outside the breakwater, returned into port. The result of the trial was most satisfactory. The two colossal ships are only waiting orders to proceed on their mission.

THE PENELOPE STEAM FRIGATE.—We lately stated that the Board of Admiralty of Great Britain had lengthened the *Penelope*, a fine frigate, and converted her into a steam ship of war, of great size and a powerful battery. She has since been on an experimental cruise; but it would appear from the following extract of a speech recently made in Parliament by Commodore Sir C. Napier, that she has not in every respect fulfilled the expectations of those who projected the alteration:

"The *Penelope* had the other night been stated to be the most splendid steamboat in the service, and that all through her voyage she was perfectly dry and had never shipped a drop of water. Why, it was notorious—it was universally known by every man, except the captain of the *Penelope*, that so far from never shipping water, *she had never been above water*. Why, the sailors even called her the *Porpoise*, for she was always under water, and only came up once every hour to breathe. The thing was notorious; it was known by every waterman at Portsmouth. He had seen letters from officers in her, and the expression used, was, that *she was only useful to drown in*. As a frigate, she carried her ports three feet higher out of the water than at present, when she was carrying them only four and a half feet. He had seen her, and could therefore speak decidedly."

The following is another extract from the same speech, in which the seamanship of the French is placed in a very favorable light:

"He had seen a French squadron lying with the English squadron off the coast of Syria, and the ships of the French squadron got under weigh, stood out to sea, and took their positions in a masterly manner, and hoisted out their boats and did their work altogether better than he had ever seen in his life. To be sure that was in fine weather. But he saw the French admiral shift his topsails in *five minutes*, and that was a thing which he did not say that a British admiral could not do, but he said that the gallant officer opposite (Captain Rous) never saw it done in his life. But then the French employed young men, who took a pleasure in doing all this; they went sailing about as if they were yatching. We, on the contrary, had old men who had got tired, who in fact were no longer active men; but had become idle, and no longer took so much interest in their duties as they had done. But if we had young men to command our fleets, who had activity, who had zeal, he was perfectly certain that we should beat them out and out. What was our situation at present? Why, as an instance of the way things were managed, we had a three-decker out at Malta with an old admiral of 75. He asked, was this the way to bring up young officers, to keep them

on board large ships at Malta, Portsmouth, and other places, under the command of an officer at that time of life? Under this system could it be surprising if both the American and the French navy beat us? Let it not be thought he blamed the officers, he blamed the Admiralty, or rather the constitution of the Board of Admiralty. What use was there in appointing an admiral seventy years old to command a fleet? They must put young men of forty years old into the command of fleets, following in that the example of the French, and they would be able to conquer the world wherever they went."

SCREW PROPELLER.—Mr. Cavé has lately completed a pair of 150 horse oscillating engines, or the two equal to 300 H. P., for an iron steam vessel, which he has likewise built for the French Government in Senegal; it is to be propelled by a screw made entirely of wrought iron, galvanized and coated with a peculiar varnish to prevent its corrosion by salt water. By a very simple contrivance, for which Mr. Cavé has taken out a patent in France, the screw can at all times be disengaged from the gearing and brought upon deck, so that the speed of the vessel may not be impeded by it when there is a sufficiency of wind to use sails without steam. Before Mr. Cavé decided on adopting any peculiar sort of screw, he caused an iron steam boat, with a steam engine of the power of twenty horses, to be tried up the river Seine, to be propelled by at least twenty different shaped screws, till at last he found one more effective than the other, which he adopted for the vessel.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-FRIGATE MISSOURI.—This once splendid, but ill-fated vessel, for a time the pride of the American nation, was, as is generally known, accidentally destroyed by fire in the bay of Gibraltar, six months since. The American consul advertised for parties to undertake the raising of the wreck, laying in but six fathom water; and engaged a party with a small diving apparatus at 7*l.* per day. After two months unsuccessful experimenting, further attempts were abandoned, and the wreck advertised for sale. At this juncture the Wizard of London, Captain William Marshall, entered the bay, returned to Scio from England, having been fitted by that talented young mechanic, Isaac Blackburn, Minorics, London, with powerful steam-engines, air pumps and condensing apparatus, for the express purpose of diving in 36 fathom water; a bargain was at length concluded for 4,500*l.*, and the Wizard now only waits the coming fine weather to commence her operations against the immersed leviathan. It is expected it will be a most profitable job for the contractors; the boilers alone, being of strong copper, are considered worth from 10,000 to 12,000*l.* old metal, and the facilities for operating against the engine and boilers are very great, the decks being entirely destroyed.—*Preston Guardian.*

CAPTAIN ROSS'S HOUSE AT THE NORTH POLE.—The *Britannia*, an English Journal gives the following interesting extract from the journal of Mr. Nicholson, surgeon in the ship *Traveller*, which has lately re-

turned to Hull (England,) from Davis's Straits, having touched at Fury Beach, a spot interesting to all polar explorers. On the 10th of August we gained the mouth of Prince Regent's inlet, and found it to be completely obstructed by heavy ice. We remained for a little time, during which we had a heavy gale at N. N. E., which separated the ice from the land, and enabled us to run up the inlets as far as Fury Point. We saw an immense quantity of fish; but unfortunately the weather was so boisterous that we could not ply our boats. This continued until the 13th, on the evening of which Mr. Lee, jr., and myself, accompanied by a boat's crew, landed at Fury Beach, and there saw the house which had been constructed by Captain Ross and the crew of the *Victory*; likewise the stores, somewhat damaged, but the provisions, although exposed to the inclemency of the weather for eighteen years, were all in the highest state of preservation. They consisted of flour, sugar, pickles, carrots, salmon, soup, &c.; the three last mentioned articles are in canisters, and hermetically sealed. There are various stores for ships' use, viz: anchors, cables, rope, and iron work in great variety. Nothing was allowed to be removed, except some trifles as a relic, from Fury Beach, and it is to be hoped that another master will act with the same consideration as Mr. Lee, in not allowing anything to be removed. They ought rather to add to the stores. It was by their means that the captain and his crew survived two years. The house contains apartments, one of which has evidently been allotted to Sir John Ross, another to his officers, and the remaining part to the ship's company. It is in the form of a house sixteen feet by ten, covered with the *Fury's* sails. It contains two large stoves, and beds arranged on each side of the house, with stools, tables, &c. There are provisions and fuel sufficient to serve a ship's company of fifty-two men for one winter, which, if allowed to remain, will prove invaluable to some poor ship-wrecked whalers or voyagers.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—*Naples*, 17th Feb. 1844.—The pier or Jetty of the New Military Mole of Naples having been considerably lengthened, it becomes necessary that mariners should be informed, that it now extends as far as in front of the Light-house on the Old Mole, bearing N. 4 deg. NE., and is consequently in the track which vessels might steer in coming direct from the Grand Entrance of Capri towards the said Light House.

THE N. E. BOUNDARY SURVEY.—On the 20th of February, Colonel Estcourt left Fredericksburg for the scene of operation on the northeastern boundary with his sappers and miners. The additional corps of sappers and miners recently arrived from England, have gone to join Colonel Estcourt.—*Utica Gazette.*

The Prussian Government intends to enlarge several of the commercial towns of the kingdom and to substitute for the fortifications which now surround them, detached forts and towers, similar to those of Posen and Cologne. The first towns in which this course is to be adopted are Magdeburg and Stettin.

Communication.

DEFENCE OF THE FRONTIER.

Much has been thought and spoken on the proper mode of defending the Indian frontier of the west. At this time a renewal of some of those ideas may not be amiss. There are two objects to be accomplished by troops; the first is the enforcement of the "Intercourse Law;" the next is the prevention or suppression of outbreaks: this latter duty, of suppressing hostilities, it is hoped, will seldom devolve on the troops. The various Indian tribes who cultivate the soil, are too much interested, to resort to war, except the Government from their protector becomes their oppressor; and as they exert a degree of influence over the wilder tribes, it will be the fault of the Government entirely if the present quiet is disturbed. This then leaves the troops mainly the duty of enforcing the Intercourse Law, which devolves on the military a sort of civil police duty. The proper troops for this purpose are dragoons. If this was not self evident, it would be apparent to any one stationed in the west, where all such duties devolve on dragoons; and infantry escorts, where dragoons are not stationed, are always mounted if possible. The duties of dismounted men on this frontier, if dragoons were sufficiently numerous, would be in exerting a moral influence, by keeping fortified positions, depots of arms and provisions, and being ready for a state of war; while on the dragoons would devolve all the active duties.

We have one regiment of dragoons stretched from the upper Mississippi to Red river. Add to this one other and dispose of them thus. Let Fort Leavenworth or the mouth of Table creek be the Head Quarters of one, Fort Gibson that of the other; having at each of these posts quarters and stables for ten companies. From each of these stations let the colonel detach a company to the farthest posts within his reach, say within one hundred and fifty or two hundred miles, there to remain on duty until regularly relieved, at the end of a month, by a second company; and so on through the regiment. At the outposts, if necessary, have a regular garrison of infantry, with staff officers, to ensure permanency of supply, and having the dragoon camp sufficiently distant to prevent the permanency of the commander from being disturbed. The advantages of this arrangement would be manifold. Each colonel will then command his entire regiment, and the companies fitted out for detached service under his eye would constantly be kept in order for service; the duties of the different companies would be equalized; instruction, discipline, and efficiency, would be the result. A depot of clothing and equipage would be established at Head Quarters, and a company ordered out would not be encumbered with twenty-five or thirty tierces of clothing and horse furniture. Suppose this arrangement to have taken place. A regiment of dragoons is at Fort Gibson; Fort Washita is one hundred and fifty miles towards Texas, Fort Scott two hundred miles in the north. The colonel, on the 1st of a month, detaches A and B companies

to serve their month at those places, the provisions for the men can be carried on their horses, forage can be procured on the road, and in seven days at most they are at their post. At Fort Leavenworth or Table creek, the other colonel detaches his two companies on the same day; one goes to the Des Moines and spends its month, the other meets the company from Fort Gibson at Fort Scott; they serve their month together exchanging ideas on duty, and emulating each other in professional skill and knowledge. Having some troops thus always in the saddle, the intercourse law could hardly be violated with impunity along the whole frontier, and the service would thus accomplish much by the moral influence exerted over the Indians, and the moral condition of the officers and men would not be so deplorable as it often is in small isolated posts in the country. Anything is better than the system now in use where an officer may serve ten years and not see his colonel.

R.

CRUISE OF THE POTOMAC.—The Pensacola Gazette publishes the following memoranda of the recent track of the Frigate *Potomac*, from the note book of one of her officers:

The *Potomac* sailed from Boston on the 19th January; and, standing to the southward and eastward, made the highland of Dominica on the 7th February. Steering along the south eastern coast of that Island, whose majestic mountains exhibit the loftiest peaks in the West Indies, Martinique was descried the same evening, the luxuriant fields of sugar-cane with which this beautiful island is dotted over, affording a pleasing contrast with the sterile aspect of her neighbor. Next day we entered the Caribbean Sea, through the passage between those two islands, looked into the Harbor at St. Pierre, and cruised to the southward in view of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Granada. Tacking ship at that point, and standing to the northward, we kept close in with the islands of Guadeloupe, Monsterrat, St. Christophers, Nevis, St. Bartholomews, St. Eustatius, &c., and came to an anchor at St. Thomas on the 13th. We here found the U. S. Sloop of War *Preble*, Commander Freelon, employed in setting up her rigging, &c., having encountered a gale of wind off Bermuda. She got under way next morning, and, saluting the Commodore's pennant as she passed us, ran over to Santa Cruz, thirty or forty miles distant; from whence she took her departure on the 17th, bound to Trinidad and the Spanish Main.

The Island of *St. Thomas* contains some 12,000 souls, about 10,000 of whom are congregated within the limits of the town; which, being a *Free Port*, attracts thither people of all nations, and of all tongues, who carry on a promiscuous traffic and barter business. Some sugar cane fields are seen on the slopes of the hills; but the productions of the island are very limited, as the propensity of the inhabitants seems to lead them to prefer *shop keeping* to agricultural pursuits.

On the 15th, the *Potomac* run over to Santa Cruz; and, after anchoring at Frederickstadt, West end of the Island, exchanged salutes with the Fort there.

Here we remained until the 24th, the crew employed in setting up the rigging, watering the ship, &c.; while such of the officers as were not immediately on duty, attended to receiving and reciprocating the courtesies and hospitalities of the public authorities and many private families. General *Van Schollen*, Governor of all the Danish West India Islands, who resides at Christianstadt, on this island, is extensively and favorably known for his unbounded hospitality, his liberal entertainments, and his estimable social qualities. He has frequently visited the United States, once on a diplomatic mission, which I believe resulted in the negotiation of a commercial convention between his Government and ours. The Governor repeatedly gave dinner-parties during our stay, to which Commodore Conner, Captain Newell, and all the officers of our ship were invited. Several private families also complimented us with entertainments. And in reciprocation of these generous hospitalities, the Commodore and the Captain gave a party aboard the *Potomac*, on the 22d February; at which we were honored by a pretty fair display of Danish beauty, fashion and manners.

The Island of Santa Cruz is thirty miles long, and four to seven wide: population about 23,000, say 18,000 bond, and 5000 free. There are one hundred and thirty sugar estates on the island, some with six hundred people on them, others with scarcely one hundred. The improvements on many of the large estates, are projected on a methodical and extended-scale; each estate presenting the aspect of a neat little town. No streams to afford water-privileges, nor fuel sufficient to generate the requisite steam-power, the machinery for grinding the cane, pumping water, &c., is driven almost wholly by *Wind Mills*, the trade wind that fans over the island furnishing a *daily* supply of that useful element. Some of the estates are valued at \$150,000, others at not more than \$25,000, varying with the quantity of land, extent of the improvements (in buildings, machinery, &c.) and number of people, the latter always remaining on the same plantation, with which they are bought and sold, their state of bondage being not dissimilar to that of the Russian serfs.

The *Roads* of Santa Cruz are the finest I ever beheld, they excite the admiration of all strangers. *Macadamized*, and ornamented on either side with rows of tamarind, cocoanut, and the unique cabbage tree, they are more like beautiful *Avenues* than public roads. By a drive over these "Appian Ways," amidst the waving cane-fields and the high state of improvement that delight the eye in all directions, inhaling the balmy fragrance that perfumes the whole atmosphere, one may catch some faint imagery of Columbus's extatic description of his first discoveries in the New World, where he characterizes them as an "archipelago of perfumed islands," "which repose like a basket of flowers on the tranquil surface of the ocean, rarely disturbed by a ruder breath than the zephyrs of spring." In sober reality, an evening's ride over these superb roads, among the sugar estates of Santa Cruz, is a luxury unknown to those who have never enjoyed the enchanting influence of a tropical climate.

Santa Cruz is, perhaps, the most *minutely* cultivated island in the West Indies. Not only its vallies, but the declivities and very summits of its hills, are carpeted over, as it were, with rich fields of sugar cane; so that the entire surface of the island wears the aspect of a continuous succession of gardens.

Numbers of invalids resort thither, annually, from Europe and the United States, for the benefit of their health. The climate is equable and salubrious, the temperature ranging from 66 to 88 deg., the heat of noon-day being tempered by the daily sea breeze.

Schools.—A liberal system of public instruction, has been established by the colonial authorities. The island is divided into eight school districts, in each of which a commodious brick or stone school-house is erected; where *all* the youth, *bond* and *free*, are entitled to receive common school education. And it was with some surprize I learned, that, so prevailing is the English and American influence throughout the island, the *English* has supplanted the *Danish* language in all these public schools; and that there is but *one* school in the island, where the Danish is taught exclusively. The only specimen of typography in the island, the "*St. Croix Avis*," a sorry looking eight by ten sheet, is printed half and half of English and Danish.

Capt. Blakely's Family.—Mrs. Abbott, formerly the widow of Capt. JOHNSTON BLAKELY, of North Carolina, whose nautical skill and gallantry as Commander of the U. S. Ship *Wasp*, in our war of 1812, not only immortalized his own name, but shed a never dying glory upon the naval prowess of his country, and whose only child and daughter, *Udney Blakely*, the State of North Carolina magnanimously adopted and educated, in acknowledgment of the heroic deeds of her father; is residing in Santa Cruz, on an estate left by her last husband, Dr. Abbott, who died here not long since, after she had borne him several children. Miss *Udney Blakely* was married about two years since, to a Dr. Van Britton, of this island; but she died in child-bed, in less than twelve months afterwards. And the only memorial I saw of this *last of the Blakelys*, was her portrait, full size and well executed, hanging in the parlor of her mother, Mrs. Abbott.

On the 24th, after bidding adieu to our newly acquainted but kind and hospitable friends in Santa Cruz, we took our departure thence, and stood to the north through the Virgin Island Passage. Running to the westward along the northern shore of Porto Rico, we had a view of the harbor, fortress and town of St. John's; and, keeping away to the southward et the west end of the island, we re-entered the "Sea of Colon" by the Mona Passage. Cruizing thence along the southern coast of St. Domingo to Cape Tiburon, the westernmost extremity of that island, we beat up through the windward channel, and made Cuba on the 6th of March. Keeping away to the westward, we ran close in with the entrance of the harbor of St. Jago de Cuba, on the 7th,—boarded the American brig "*Lea*," coming out, laden with *ice*, bound to New Orleans,—the master reporting, that the impost charges on his cargo at St. Jago were too exorbitant to warrant his breaking bulk there. Con-

tinuing our course along the southern shore of Cuba, we hove a short time off the Island of Grand Cayman on the 9th, and bought some turtle and yams from several canoes that came alongside. On the 12th, off Cape Corrinth, we fell in with the English line-of-battle ship "*Illustrious*," Admiral Sir Charles Adams; which, (as we afterwards learned) having several cases of yellow fever on board, contracted in Jamaica, had communicated with Havana only by a boat, and was cruising off the coast until the epidemic should abate among the crew. On the 14th, we hove to a few hours on the Tortugas Banks, for the purpose of fishing. Then standing away, under easy sail, to the southward and eastward, we entered the Port of Havana on the morning of the 7th, and exchanged salutes with the Fortress. Here we continued eleven days; employed in filling up our water, purchasing some articles of provisions, and in receiving and reciprocating the courtesies and hospitalities of the Public Authorities, of Gen. Campbell, our Consul, and of others of our countrymen. On the 21st, the English Frigate "*Inconstant*," Capt. Freemantle, arrived from Jamaica and Vera Cruz, and sailed again the 28th.

On the morning of the 29th, we took our departure from Havana, and shaped our course for Pensacola, where we arrived on the 4th April.

CARLISLE BARRACKS.—We learn that orders have recently been issued from the War Department directing the general recruiting service to commence on the 1st of June next, for the supply of vacancies in the ranks of the different regiments caused by the discharge of those whose terms of enlistment have expired. This, we presume, will require a School of Discipline for the recruits that may be enlisted, and in that case we would beg leave to call the attention of the Hon. Secretary of War to the many and superior advantages of the station near Carlisle, for that purpose. This post, we believe, enjoys the reputation of being the most *healthy* in the Union—a most important consideration in every respect. It possesses advantages also which make it probably one of the most comfortable, and at the same time *economical* stations in the country. Its position in a rich and abundant valley, enables it to obtain supplies for subsistence on terms of the greatest advantage to the Government. The Garrison buildings here are substantial, neat and comfortable, and capable of accommodating a force of two thousand men, while their location is the most beautiful in the neighborhood of our borough. Its position is also favorable in many respects to the maintenance of a good character and good discipline among the men. The present Commander at this post sustains a high character, no less as a military disciplinarian than personally, and is admirably qualified to take charge of such a school. These, with other considerations of no less worth that might be mentioned, point to the station here as worthy the highest attention of the Secretary of War in selecting a place for the purpose spoken of.—*Carlisle (Pa.) Herald*.

THE U. S. REVENUE CUTTER HAMILTON is now on the marine railway, undergoing repairs and having new copper put on her bottom. Those who have admired the beauty of the cutter while at anchor will now have an excellent opportunity of viewing her model throughout. Under water, it will be seen, she is as clean as a dolphin and equally beautiful. No wonder she sails swiftly, or that her gallant captain is so proud of her.—*Boston, April 10.*

HOME SQUADRON.—Commodore David Conner, commanding the "Home Squadron," and Commodore Lavellette, commanding the Navy Yard at this place, yesterday paid an official visit to the U. S. Ship *Vincennes*, Captain Buchanan, now lying off this city, on which occasion the usual ceremony of manning yards and saluting was gone through with; we also observed the exercise of sending down top gallant yards and masts, housing topmasts, &c., and again rigging ship, which was done in the very short space of twenty-six minutes (no previous preparation having been made as we are informed) from the time "all hands" were collected by the Boatswain to perform this duty, until the top gallant yards were again crossed and every thing secured.

The "Whitaker Saddle," an invention of Boatswain Whitaker of the *Vincennes* and in use only in this ship, has been found of great practical utility for housing topmasts. It will, without doubt, be soon generally introduced into the service. It has received the deserved commendation of all officers, both of our own Navy and those of other countries, who have witnessed its operation.

We are informed that Commander J. T. Gerry has been ordered to the command of the *Somers*.—*Pensacola Gazette, April 6.*

The French Corvette *La Brillante*, Commodore Regnaud, from Vera Cruz, arrived here this morning.

The U. S. Steamer *Poinsett*, Lieutenant Commandant Semmes, from a survey of the coast, arrived here on Sunday last.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter *Woodbury*, Captain Foster, from New Orleans, arrived here on Thursday last.

The following vessels of war are now lying in this harbor:

The U. S. Frigate *Potomac*, bearing the broad Pennant of Commodore David Conner, off the Navy Yard.

The U. S. Ship *Vincennes*, Captain Buchanan, off the city.

The U. S. Brig *Somers*, Lieutenant Commandant Brent, off the Navy Yard.

The U. S. Steamer *Poinsett*, Lieutenant Commandant Semmes, off the Navy Yard.

The French Corvette *La Brillante*, Commodore Regnaud, off the city.

The French Brig of War *Griffon*, Commandant Gasquett, off the city.

The Revenue Cutter *Woodbury*, Captain Foster, off the city.—*Pensacola Gazette, April 13.*

National Institute.**SMITHSONIAN BEQUEST.****LETTER FROM D. RUGGLES.**

DETROIT, MICHIGAN,

January 26, 1844.

DEAR SIR: Feeling a deep interest in the advancement of the National Institute, I beg leave to submit to the Board of Management the subjoined views respecting the endowment of the Smithsonian Bequest.

It is to be observed as a preliminary, that they contemplate the multiplication and diffusion of ideas, instead of an accumulation of bricks and mortar, or exclusive local advantages, as the best practicable means for the diffusion and increase of knowledge among men; and it is therefore proposed in this outline to indicate those great principles which combine to place an institution of a national character on a liberal foundation, and, at the same time, accord with the benevolent intentions of the donor.

As I do not find among the variety of opinions this interesting subject has called forth a combination of those principles which I regard as essential to permanent prosperity, I respectfully submit the following considerations respecting a practical plan for the reorganization of the National Institute, with special reference to the endowment of the Smithsonian Bequest.

I. The National Institute having been founded "for the promotion of science," is naturally assimilated to the philanthropic object of the Smithsonian Bequest, "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men;" and as the former is under the partial and the latter the exclusive control and direction of our Government, it is deemed important, if practicable, to combine the two in one, entitled the *Smithsonian Institute*.

II. It is proposed that the Smithsonian Bequest shall be invested in permanent stock, such as that of an individual state, or of the United States, for which the General Government shall guaranty the payment of interest quarterly, to be applied to purposes hereinafter specified.

Observation.—Assuming the bequest at \$600,000, the interest at five per cent. will yield \$30,000 per annum.

III. For an Institution so universal in its design, I should prefer Professor Park's system of "*Pantology*" as the basis of arrangement, to any other I have seen.

This comprises four great *divisions* of knowledge, and sixteen *departments*, with corresponding subordinate *sections*.

I beg leave to refer to the work itself for a detailed explanation of his system, and shall content myself with an outline for present purposes.

FIRST DIVISION.—Psychonomy.**FIRST DEPARTMENT.—Glossology.**

- Section 1. General Grammar.
2. Oriental Languages.
3. European Languages.
4. Barbarian Languages.

Observation.—Under proper instructions the Indian agents could readily collect and transmit through the Indian Bureau, much knowledge connected with barbarous languages. If practicable, the researches of the late Mr. Nicolet should be taken as the basis in this section.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.—Psychology.

- Section 1. Rhetoric.
2. Logic.
3. Phrenics.
4. Ethics.
5. Education.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.—Nomology.

- Section 1. Political Philosophy.
2. International Law.
3. Constitutional Law.
4. Municipal Law.
5. Political Economy.

Observation.—By solicitation, complete copies of State Laws and judicial proceedings under them, would probably be obtained.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.—Theology.

- Section 1. Paganism.
2. Mahomedanism.
3. Judaism.
4. Christianity.

Observation.—Individuals and authors of every faith throughout the world, may be invited to contribute to this department.

SECOND DIVISION.—Ethnology.**FIRST DEPARTMENT.—Geography.**

- Section 1. Asiatic Geography.
2. European.
3. African.
4. North American.
5. South American.
6. Oceanic.

Observation 1st.—The maps and reports of all Military and Topographical Engineers would in all probability be contributed to this department; also land-office and state surveys.

Observation 2d.—A system of exchanges may be arranged by which to obtain a complete series of maps and geographical knowledge of Europe, Asia, and Africa, from Mr. Philip Vandermalen's 'Geographical Institute, Brussels.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.—Chronography.

- Section 1. Enclassic.
2. Oriental.
3. European.
4. American.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.—Biography.

Four sections as in Chronography.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.—Caligraphy.

Four sections as in Biography.

Observation 1st.—Authors throughout the world should be solicited to contribute at least one copy of their works.

Observation 2d.—Foreign ministers, consuls, vice consuls, missionaries, travellers and agents abroad, as well as all incumbents of public offices at home

and abroad, should be requested to contribute to this division.

THIRD DIVISION.—*Physiconomy.*

FIRST DEPARTMENT.—*Mathematics.*

- Section 1. Arithmetic.
2. Algebra.
3. Geometry.
4. Aneylometry.
5. Rheometry.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.—*Aeterophysics.*

- Section 1. Mechanics.
2. Astronomy.
3. Optics.
4. Cerannics.
5. Chemistry.

Observation.—Let astronomers, opticians, and chemists, throughout the Union, be requested to contribute to the corresponding sections in this department.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.—*Idiophysics.*

- Section 1. Zoology.
2. Botany.
3. Minerology.
4. Géology.

Observation 1st.—Let an invitation be given to the Association of American Geologists to reorganize under the third and fourth sections of this department.

Observation 2d.—Let all men be solicited to contribute publications or collections to this department, and the individual States full details of geological surveys, with one series of minerals and organic remains.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.—*Androphysics.*

- Section 1. Andronomy.
2. Pharmacotology.
3. Thereology.
4. Chirurgery.

FOURTH DIVISION.—*Technology.*

FIRST DEPARTMENT.—*Archetecnics.*

- Section 1. Hylurgy.
2. Machinery.
3. Architecture.
4. Viactecture.
5. Navitecture.
6. Navigation.

Observation 1st.—The Patent Office may be attached to this department by a simple provision of law.

Observation 2d.—This department may be made the repository for Naval Architecture.

Observation 3d.—This department may be made the repository for all inventions, models, &c., and every thing relating to railroads, and inland navigation and trade.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.—*Cherotechnics.*

- Section 1. Agriculture.
2. Horticulture.
3. Domiculture.
4. Vestiture.
5. Furniture.
6. Commerce.

Observation 1st.—A suitable garden, such as that attached to the Capitol, may be appropriated to Botany, Agriculture, and Horticulture.

Observation 2d.—The cultivation and preparation of hemp and the preservation of the live oak will be well worthy of attention.

Observation 3d.—The cultivation of silk and the vine should receive the same attention.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.—*Machetecnics.*

- Section 1. Hoplistics.
2. Fortification;
3. Geotactics.
4. Strategy.
5. Navitactics.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.—*Callotecnics.*

- Section 1. Argics.
2. Music.
3. Sculpture.
4. Painting.
5. Printing.

Observation 1st.—All native artists may be disposed to contribute at least one specimen to the fourth section.

Observation 2d.—Publishers throughout the Union will probably contribute, on solicitation, one copy of each production as it comes from the press.

Observation 3d.—Meteorology should have been noticed under its appropriate head, (3d division, 2d department, 4th section,) Cerannics, (lightning.)

The existing provision for this science in connection with the Medical Department is sufficient, requiring merely a transfer to the Smithsonian Institute.

Observation 4th.—In the 3d division, 3d department, 4th section, (Geology,) an observation should have noticed the working of mines as a subordinate branch or subject. It would suggest that it should have supervision over all mines and salines belonging to our Government.

IV. It is proposed that there shall be one chancellor, and four principal professors, corresponding to the four divisions.

Assistant professors may be appointed to take special charge of departments as soon as their importance may demand and the funds of the Institute permit.

The offices of treasurer and corresponding secretary, may be united in one incumbent.

One librarian will soon be required. One curator will be necessary, also one conservator to take the sole charge of all objects connected with Natural History.

Let the chancellor have special charge of the four divisions, with a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

Let the professors be selected with special reference to theoretical and practical knowledge of the most important sections of the divisions to which they are assigned, with a salary of \$1,500 each. Total \$6,000.

Let the treasurer, librarian, curator, and conservator, receive a salary of \$1,000 each. Total \$4,000.

Let \$8,000 per annum be employed in building, on some systematic and economical plan admitting of regular extension.

Let the remaining \$10,000 per annum be employed in the purchase of books for the most important departments of practical knowledge which shall be placed in a corresponding position in the library, and such agricultural implements, mechanical instruments, and philosophic apparatus, as the Institute may require.

Observation.—It is confidently believed that when the Institute is once organized, donations, contributions and bequests, will be made by the wealthy and enlightened philanthropist, either to the contingent fund or for the endowment of an assistant professorship in some section of knowledge. Thus we observe that this system admits of uniform extension.

V. It is proposed that there shall be a course of lectures in *Psyconomy* and *Ethnology*, three times a week each, commencing on the 1st of December, and ending on the last day of February, each year; and a similar course commencing on the first day of April, and ending on the last day of June, each year, in *Physiconomy* and *Technology*, embodying information for the student as well as the public mind.

All students, with the exception of the indigent, should pay stipulated fees into the contingent fund.

The public should pay a specified fee for admission to lectures.

No person who has not contributed to the library or cabinet of history, or science, shall be admitted as a visitor to those departments without paying a fee to the contingent fund.

It is also proposed that the contingent fund shall be used to enable professors to collect, arrange and publish, in periodical numbers, all matters of importance in detail, and especially such as relate to agriculture and the arts.

These publications should be sold at the actual cost, reverting to the contingent fund, so as to place them within the reach of every enquiring mind.

Nothing more expensive than skeleton maps and etchings in Natural History and science, should be published.

Auxiliary societies may be organized in the individual states of the Union.

In conclusion I would remark, that if the Board of Management concur in any plan, for the attainment of the objects which have been here contemplated as a matter of individual opinion, I doubt not that an appeal to Congress will receive an immediate response; but if it is desirable to ascertain the tone of the public mind, permit me to suggest that the Board of Management may readily determine it by transmitting circular petitions to all the members, for circulation in the communities in which they respectively reside.

The fact of my submitting these considerations, without argument, will be regarded, I trust, as an evidence of my sincere desire that more experienced and able minds may meet the crisis attending the affairs of the National Institute.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

D. RUGGLES,

Corresponding Member National Institute.

To FRANCIS MARKOE, JR., Esq.,

Corresponding Secretary National Institute.

AURORA BOREALIS.

LETTER FROM JOSEPH T. DUTTON.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 1, 1844.

SIR: A published copy of Mr. Dille's letter to you, from Newark, Ohio, dated 2d January, on the subject of the phenomenon of the Aurora Borealis having come under my notice, and, believing with him, that communications from those who have observed, or made experiments in reference to it, may throw some light upon its origin, and thus render a service to meteorological science in general; I beg leave to state, that I have for many years closely observed its various appearances, and would respectfully submit the result, with what I conceive to be the causes of them, to the Institute.

The increasingly brilliant arch of light, with which its appearance usually commences, with the apparently dark mass of clouds on which it seemed to rest, and from which it would appear, on a superficial view, to originate, and afterwards, the brilliant coruscations of light which shot up from various points to the zenith, the variety of tints they assumed, and the indistinct hissing and crackling sounds by which they were accompanied, all, at first, excited in my mind (as they do in that of almost every other superficial observer) mingled feelings of wonder and admiration. But the question which naturally arose, "What is the cause of the phenomenon?" appeared to be involved in mystery, especially as on reading all the well authenticated experiments which had been made, under the most favorable circumstances, to discover it, I could but feel satisfied, with all those who had previously referred it to the action of electricity, that it was no longer to be attributed to that agent.

The experiments made on the phenomenon by Captain Parry, and other northern voyagers, engaged in discovery, with the most delicate and sufficient electrometers, and other instruments, fully proved that electricity was not the origin or cause, of its appearance, as they were not in the least effected by it, when its coruscations were the most vivid and powerful, and consequently most likely to affect them.

I therefore determined, several years ago, to watch closely the circumstances of meteorological action by which it should be accompanied, and examine more minutely its appearances and continuance, in order to find out, if possible, to what source it could rationally, and philosophically, be attributed, when next it should appear. I had shortly afterwards several excellent opportunities of doing this, (I think in the fall of 1829, 1830, and 1832 or '33,) and I found that it occurred usually in the spring and fall of the year, when the atmosphere was undergoing a change of temperature, from warm to cold, and vice versa. I also observed, that it invariably occurred after a warm day, in the evening, when the wind had previously shifted to north, or nearly at that point, and remained so. I noticed that it began to appear about two hours after sun set, with a dusky haze, similar to a dark cloud, subtending from about W. N. W. to

N. N. E., and sometimes to N. E. This was surmounted by a dim arch of light, which gradually became more intense, and from which, from about eight to eleven o'clock, P. M., coruscations of light, of greater or less brilliancy, shot up towards the zenith, with motions which varied according to the intensity of their action. On one occasion particularly, I remarked, that they appeared to be composed of distinct flickering masses of phosphoric light, varying, apparently, in color, from pale yellow to yellowish green and rose color, which seemed to concentrate at the zenith point, and then return towards different points of the horizon, forming the appearance of the leaves of an aloe plant, radiating from its root, or a flame infolding itself, while a distinct limit to the action of the coruscations was perceptible, exactly across the zenith of the observer, intersecting the hemisphere of observation at right angles. Some faint coruscations were also perceptible, rising from the horizon eastward of this line, but from their faintness they appeared to be but reflections of those in the western, especially as they were seen uniformly with them. I raised a very delicate electrometer five hundred feet from the earth, in the direction, and at the moment of its most vivid coruscations, and found it was not in the slightest degree affected by it.

After repeated observations on its character, and accompanying circumstances, I was led to the following conclusions respecting its origin, which all subsequent ones have only strengthened and confirmed. I should, however, first state one circumstance more, which I observed when the phenomenon was in unusual activity and the coruscations extremely vivid, long continued and well defined, in which they resulted. I perceived that the coruscations, flitting across the heavens, and through which the stars were visible, were undulatory in their motion, and had the flickering appearance of the light from the rising or setting moon, shining across the waves of an agitated sea, and I hence began to conjecture, that the appearance might be owing to the refracted rays from some of the heavenly bodies, acting upon the undulatory motion of the atmosphere, in the higher regions, while in an excited state. The relative position of the moon, and other planets, precluded the possibility of its being traced to those bodies, but the circumstances to which I have already alluded, of the change of wind, which would produce a sudden alteration in the temperature of the atmosphere, and an important difference between the density of the higher and lower strata, causing an incalculable excitement, the position of the sun, at the time, with the limited and particular period of the presence of the phenomenon, all conspired to produce the conviction in my mind, that the phenomenon is occasioned by the chemical action of the refracted rays of light from the sun, at a particular angle, or angles, upon strata of the atmosphere, in a state of excitement, through extreme difference of temperature; in which conviction I feel bound to rest, until I hear or read of some other cause to which it may naturally and philosophically be attributed, as the result of clear experiment and well authenticated observation; I am decidedly, however, of opinion, that it cannot be referred to electricity, as all the experiments made of late years are against that conclusion.

In addition to the foregoing observations, I would

remark, that I have sometimes noticed something of a corresponding phenomenon in the day time, when the wind has shifted to north, after a preceding warm evening and night, when, on a somewhat cloudy sky, I have observed on the horizon, about two or three hours after sun rise, immediately opposite to that luminary, the appearance of reflected rays from it, apparently emanating from another sun rising on the opposite hemisphere. When the sky is clear, under similar meteorological circumstances, I have remarked that the azure of the sky, almost during the whole day, but especially in the morning, is much paler and brighter in the quarter of the horizon directly opposite to the sun than in any other part; which seems to indicate a similar action upon atmosphere under the excitement of different temperatures to that which I conceive occurs in the night, during the appearance of the Aurora Borealis.

I am sir, with great respect, very obediently yours,
JOS. T. DUTTON.

F. MARKOE, jr., Esq.,

Corresponding Secretary, National Institute.

LITERARY PIRACY.

A letter has been received from Dr. FLUGEL, United States Consul at Leipzig, in Germany. Mr. FLUGEL, as is well known, is the author of the best and most copious English-German Dictionary now extant, besides several other very meritorious works to facilitate the study of those two languages. He has recently prepared a second edition of his complete Dictionary, much augmented and improved. This edition contains 1200 words and 2000 additional idiomatical phrases not found in the first. Mr. FLUGEL presents to the National Institute a copy of a pamphlet recently published by him, intitled: "LITERARY SYMPATHIES, or BOOKMAKING INDUSTRY; in illustration of the history of modern English Lexicography;" and wishes to draw the attention of the Institute and the American literary public generally to a most outrageous piracy, recently committed upon his rights as author, by an English publishing concern, of which he bitterly complains as an injury to his interests and reputation. It appears that Messrs. WHITAKER & Co, publishers in London, in spite of strong remonstrances, (offered amongst others through Mr. WHEATON at Berlin,) have published, under pretence of great improvement, an edition of his excellent English and German Dictionary, not only availing themselves injuriously of his labors, but at the same time treating them, in a swaggering preface, with the most provoking disdain and contempt, though taking advantage of his name, by prefixing it to an actually mutilated and corrupted extract and reprint of his work.

From these facts it would seem that Mr. FLUGEL is well entitled to the "SYMPATHIES" which he desires to arouse of the literary world, which he invokes in his pamphlet, and that it is as much the interest of the public, which is sought to be imposed upon, as his own, that the case should be made known. In a letter to Col. ASPENWALL, American Consul at London, requesting him to remonstrate with the publishers, Messrs. WHITAKER & Co., Mr. WHEATON says: "Dr. FLUGEL is really, on every account, entitled to ask our aid on this occasion, as he perseveres in his useful pursuits under all sorts of discouragements with a constancy and patience that does him the greatest honor. I really have no patience with the impudence of these sordid dealers who appropriate to themselves the fruits of the intellectual labors of other men; but it is really beyond all bearing, that they should seek to injure the literary reputation of those they are plundering of their hard earned property."

HYDROGRAPHICAL OFFICE.

WEATHER JOURNAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1844.

DAYS.	THERMOMETERS.						Barometer.	WEATHER.				WIND.	Force.	Rain inches.
	Atch.	Sun.	Rad.	Shade.	W. Bulb.	Dew Point.		Parton.	Cloudy.	WEATHER.	WIND.	Force.		
Monday, 3 A. M.	63°	25°	26°	30°	28°	23°	30.242			Cirrus.	Calm.	Calm.	Calm.	
Do. 3 P. M.	63.5	68	74	41	37	20	30.436			Clear.	"	"	"	
Tuesday, 3 A. M.	67.5	18	18	27	25	16	30.466			"	"	"	"	
Do. 3 P. M.	68	45	46	48	41	17	30.190			Cumulus.	South.	Light.	Light.	
Wednesday, 3 A. M.	66.5	70	34	39	35	28	30.250			Clear.	North.	Mod.	Mod.	
Do. 3 P. M.	70	70	78	41.5	36	34	30.360			"	W. N. W.	"	"	
Thursday, 3 A. M.	69.5	23.5	24.5	30.5	29.5	28	30.370			Cirrus.	Calm.	Calm.	Calm.	0.29
Do. 3 P. M.	69	38	40	30	36	35	30.076			Nimbus.	"	"	"	
Friday, 3 A. M.	68	30	30	38	36	34	30.982			Clear.	N. W.	Light.	Light.	
Do. 3 P. M.	65	44	45	42	36	33	30.986			"	"	"	"	
Saturday, 3 A. M.	72	30	30	34.5	33	33	30.986			Snow.	1.0 Calm.	Calm.	Calm.	
Do. 3 P. M.	70	68	77.5	42	37.5	11	30.070			Cumulus.	7 N. W.	Mod.	Mod.	

Maximum variation of the needle, Feb. 17th, at 18 h., mean time Gott. 1° 28' 35" 80.
Minimum, " " " 15th, at 10 h., " 1° 20' 05" 80.
Mean variation for the week, " " " 1° 24' 08" 61.

HYDROGRAPHICAL OFFICE.

WEATHER JOURNAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1844.

DAYS.	THERMOMETERS.						Barometer.	WEATHER.				WIND.	Force.	Rain inches.
	Atch.	Sun.	Rad.	Shade.	W. Bulb.	Dew Point.		Parton.	Cloudy.	WEATHER.	WIND.	Force.		
Monday, 3 A. M.	72°	27°	27°	35°	33°	28°	30.302			Clear.	Calm.	Calm.	Calm.	
Do. 3 P. M.	65	86	71	58.5	52	36	30.336			Cirrus.	"	"	"	
Tuesday, 3 A. M.	65	41	40	45	45	36	30.308			Nimbus.	0 Calm.	Light.	Light.	
Do. 3 P. M.	70	48	48.5	52	49.5	36	30.226			Rain.	1.0 S. & E.	"	"	
Wednesday, 3 A. M.	74	52	52.5	56	54	40	29.994			"	1.0 South.	Mod.	Mod.	
Do. 3 P. M.	72	90	101.5	66.5	60	40	29.929			Cumulus.	1.0 S. & E.	"	"	
Thursday, 3 A. M.	70	40	41	48	46	36	30.100			Clear.	0 N. & W.	Light.	Light.	
Do. 3 P. M.	71	54	57	56	52	40	30.128			Nimbus.	0 Calm.	Calm.	Calm.	
Friday, 3 A. M.	72	41	42	45	42	36	30.096			"	1.0 " & E.	Light.	Light.	
Do. 3 P. M.	68	37	39	44.5	41	36	30.922			"	1.0 " "	"	"	
Saturday, 3 P. M.	66.5	45	40	47	45	36	29.626			Rain.	1.0 North.	"	"	

Maximum variation of the needle, March 12, at 18 h., mean Gott. time, 1° 35' 14".
Minimum, " " " 15, at 14 h., " 1° 29' 00".
Mean variation for the week, " " " 1° 33' 37".

ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

April 16, 1844.

By direction of the President, General Order No. 40, of July 12, 1842, districting the United States into nine Military Departments, is rescinded, and the country is hereby divided into two Military Geographical Divisions, the boundaries of which will be the same as those established at the reduction of the Army in 1821, with the exception of the present 4th and 9th Military Departments, which will not be included in either Division.

Brevet Major General Gaines will be assigned to the command of the Western, and Brigadier General Wool, to the command of the Eastern Division. Brevet Brigadier Generals Brady and Worth will continue in command of their present Departments, the 4th and 9th.

The Generals in command of the Divisions and Departments above named, will receive their orders from the Major General commanding the Army, and will communicate with him through the Adjutant General. Correspondence on official subjects with the President or Secretary of War is prohibited.

It may be necessary to issue orders direct from General Head Quarters at Washington to officers other than the commanders of Divisions or Departments, and, to avoid delay, they may send their reports to the Adjutant General without observing the ordinary channel of correspondence; but in all such departures from the established rule, copies of the orders, reports, &c., must, at the same time, be furnished to the proper commander.

Commanders of Divisions and Departments will give timely information of any intended absence from their Head Quarters, except in cases of emergency, when the circumstances rendering their absence necessary will be reported.

WM. WILKINS,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL
ORDERS,
No. 17.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 20, 1844.

I. The foregoing instructions of the President are published for the government of the Army, and the following is the arrangement of Military Geographical Divisions and Departments made under them:

Western Division. The country west of a line drawn from Fond du lac, Lake Superior, to Cape Sable, Florida, and embracing the part of Wisconsin Territory west of said line; Iowa Territory; the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama; West Florida; and the Indian country west of the Mississippi River.

Eastern Division. The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

4th Military Department. The States of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and that part of Wisconsin Territory not included in the Western Division.

9th Military Department. East & Middle Florida.

Until otherwise directed, the present arrangement of Military Departments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8, will be continued, and the senior officer in each will report to, and receive instructions from the Commanders of Divisions.

II. Brevet Major General Gaines is assigned to the command of the Western, and Brigadier General Wool, to the command of the Eastern Division, and will, for the present, establish their Head Quar-

ters, respectively, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and Troy, New York.

The Head Quarters of Departments will remain as now established, except the Head Quarters of the 5th Department, which will be at Fort Columbus, New York.

III. Commanders of Divisions, and of the 4th and 9th Military Departments will forward monthly returns to the Head Quarters of the Army as prescribed by "General orders" No. 41, of 1842.

IV. The authority to grant leaves of absence as conferred by the Regulation of the War Department of July 16, 1842, is restricted to the Commanders of Divisions, and of the 4th and 9th Military Departments.

BY ORDER,

L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ORDERS, } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 18. } Washington, April 22, 1844.

I. The eight companies of the 4th infantry, with the field and staff of the regiment, now at Jefferson Barracks, will proceed by water, without delay, to Natchitoches, and thence to Fort Jesup, Louisiana. The regiment will move with its camp equipage.

II. First Lieutenant Thomas Williams, 4th artillery, having been appointed Aide-de-camp to the General in chief, will report in person at General Head Quarters.

By command of Major General Scott.

L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27, April 22, 1844.—In conformity with the 7th section of the act of July 5, 1838, Brevet Captain W. G. Freeman, Assistant Adjutant General, is placed on duty as Assistant Inspector General, and will proceed to inspect and report upon the condition of the arms and accoutrements in possession of the several companies of the 1st regiment of artillery.

Leave of absence, for the recovery of his health, granted to Brevet Brigadier General W. K. Armistead, of the 3d artillery.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surgeon Delany to repair without delay to Fort Leavenworth; and Surgeon Wharton to Fort Jesup.

6TH INFANTRY.—First Lieutenant B. C. Edes died at Key West on the 30th March. 2d Lieutenant Lewis A. Armistead is entitled to promotion, and Brevet 2d Lieutenant Charles T. Baker, from the 3d infantry.

Naval Intelligence.

Brig Bainbridge, Commander Mattison, arrived at New Orleans on the 12th instant, having on board Gen. Waddy Thompson, late Minister of the United States to Mexico, and thirty-one of the Texan prisoners taken in September, 1842, at San Antonio de Bexar whose liberation had been obtained by the earnest solicitations of Gen. Thompson.

At the time the Bainbridge sailed from Vera Cruz the English frigate *Peak* was the only foreign man-of-war lying at Sacrificios. The British steamer *Tweed* was lying in port, to sail in a few days for Havana.

The two Mexican steamers, the *Montezuma* and the *Guadaloupe*, were moored under the walls of the castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa.

AFRICAN SQUADRON.—A letter from the Lieutenant Governor of the Colony of Liberia, says:

"The American squadron have been of much benefit to us, and I am glad to say that we have been so

to them, as they acknowledge. The commodore we find to be a very friendly gentleman and a good selection for this coast. Captains Tatnall, Mayo and Abbott, with the other officers, all friendly, fine men. The late treaty will be of salutary benefit to Liberia and to Africa in general. The health of the squadron has been very good, which speaks volumes in our favor. Their own letters will soon reach you, and will corroborate even more than my statement."

EAST INDIA SQUADRON.—The following is a list of officers attached to the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, February 22, 1844, all well, to sail same day for China.

Lieut. Com., Lewis Gordon Keith.

Lieutenants, John Randolph Tucker, Benjamin More Dove, Montgomery Hunt; George H. Preble, Acting Lieutenant.

Surgeon, Samuel C. Lawrason.

Assistant Surgeon, William S. Bishop.

Purser, James C. Douglass.

Acting Master, William-E. Boudinot.

Passed Midshipman, John H. Brown.

Captain's Clerk, Henry R. Weightman.

Midshipmen, Washington Hammond, Marshall J. Smith, John Laurens, James L. Johnston, Stephen Decatur Spence, Nathaniel T. West, Cyrus H. Oakley.

Gunner, John D. Benthall.

Sailmaker, Charles Harvey.

Boatswain, John S. Knight.

Carpenter, Alden Bass.

Marriage.

At Springfield, Massachusetts, on the 18th instant, Captain WM. H. SWIFT, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, to Miss HANNAH WORTHINGTON, daughter of Hon. JOHN HOWARD.

Deaths.

At Key West, on the 30th ultimo, Lieutenant BENJAMIN C. EDES, U. S. Army, having just returned from Havana, where he had been on a visit for his health.

At Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey, on Sunday the 14th instant, THOMAS OAKLEY ANDERSON, aged sixty years, formerly a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy.

AGENCY FOR CLAIMS AT WASHINGTON.—The Undersigned offers his services as Agent for Claims upon either of the Departments or Congress.

Particular attention will be paid to the settlement of accounts of disbursing Officers, who may find it inconvenient to attend personally; especially those of the Navy. His experience and practical knowledge will afford many facilities.

Charges will be moderate and regulated by the amount claimed and the extent of services required. Communications (post paid) will receive immediate attention.

CHAS. DE SELDING,

Office, Sixth-street, next to corner of F.

References.—Commodore Charles Stewart, Commodore John Downes, A. O. Dayton, Esq., 4th Auditor, Treasury Department; A. T. Smith, Esq., Chief Clerk, Navy Department; John C. Rives, Esq., Washington; John Boyle, Esq., Washington; James Hoban, Esq., Washington; Chas. O. Handy, Esq., Purser, U. S. N.; John De Bree, Esq., Purser, U. S. N.; M. R. Waldron, Esq., Purser U. S. N.; Saml. P. Todd, Esq., Purser, U. S. N.
Jan 1—1y.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MAGAZINE for three years—from 1833 to 1836, six volumes—bound and unbound, for sale at a very reduced price, by
Jan. 19—tf

B. HOMANS.

ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE, for five years—from 1836 to 1840—ten volumes, half bound, and unbound, for sale at \$12 50 per set, in sheets, or \$15 per set, bound. Any volume or number may be had separately.

Jan. 19—tf

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